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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XV, NO. 5

BYRN MAWR (AND WAYNE), PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1928

PRICE 10 CENTS

GOODHART'S DEBUT IS GREAT SUCCESS

Audience Unprecedented in Size and Enthusiasm Transforms Hall.

"BEGGAR'S OPERA" GAY

The "Beggars Opera" has come and gone, and Goodhart Hall has made its bow. And a very nice how it was, too. The auditorium filled with people had a very different air than when empty and brooding. One forgot all one's cold criticism. The glamour of the crowd, a well-dressed, chattering, professional crowd, made one forget, or rather, made one change one's opinions. No longer did the hall seem too bare and self-assertive; no longer did the arch of the ceiling seem an ugly one; no longer did the pink plush seats and barber-pole striped supports seem the least bit tawdry. The building had awakened to life, had become a theater for better or for worse, instead of being merely the bloodless realization of an architect's dream.

And it was people, it was the crowd, that accomplished the transformation. For the first time a production at Bryn Mawr had drawn a professional, not an amateur, audience. Not collegiate, not academic, not silent, not sparse. No, it was an alive audience, an overflowing expansive audience. It poured in the front doors; it left its wraps in the never-before-used cloak rooms; it flowed in a well-dressed stream down the aisles, shepherded by equally well-dressed and transformed ushers. Once seated it chattered instead of rustling; it caught the spirit of the players, of the play on the stage, instead of remaining aloof and critical; it snatched the well-worn jokes from the very lips of the actors, tossed them and laughed and applauded. Yes, Goodhart's debut

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Come to Bates!

New York and Philadelphia Children Strengthened There.

Bates House, past, present, and future, was discussed by Edith Baxter in Friday morning chapel. "Bates" was originally the Long Branch vacation house with which in the summer the Rev. H. Roosevelt Bates supplemented his East Side New York settlement work. Bryn Mawr's connection with Bates originated when a niece of Mrs. Bates began taking her friends down to help work with the children. And after Mr. Bates' death, the house was given over to Bryn Mawr students, for two months during each summer, while August was still left for the mothers and the children of the Spring Street Church.

During Bryn Mawr's period of administration two groups from New York and two groups from St. Martha's House in Philadelphia—usually about one hundred and sixty children in all—spend two weeks each in this large house at the seashore. Here they enjoy a sandy beach, sunshine, pure air, plenty of sleep, food and milk. Thus they are built up to withstand more ably contagious disease during the rest of the year.

The Bates House organization, provided to care for these children, consists of a head worker—who is either a graduate or undergraduate of Bryn Mawr; a permanent worker—usually an undergraduate; a nurse—preferably one who has had some Bryn Mawr affiliations; and the teachers, who are volunteer workers recruited from any of the undergraduate classes. The only qualities necessary for a teacher are a sense of humor and an ability to get along with children. If you have these come to Bates; and maybe—as in the case of one teacher—when Tony and Caesar catch you in London Bridge you'll be asked to choose between God or Jesus—a dreadful decision; however, they'll probably make it a bit easier for you: "Hey, teacher, we've changed it. Now which do you want: God or the Devil?"

French Try-Outs

La Revolle, an "de-a-play" of deLisle-Adam, and *Le Professeur*, a refreshing comedy of Duvernois that was given for the first time at the Grand Guignol this summer, are the plays selected by the French Club for presentation on Saturday, December 8.

Tryouts will begin on Wednesday, November 7, for both plays. All members of the French Club are urged to evaluate their histrionic ability.

Watson Is Coming

Behaviorist, Author of Many Books, to Speak Here Soon.

Dr. James Broadus Watson, known to us particularly as the great exponent of Behaviorism, will speak in Goodhart Hall next Wednesday evening at 8.15, under the auspices of the Undergraduate Association. Dr. Watson, although he was until 1920 a teacher of psychology, at present devotes only his evenings to psychology, except in as far as he applies its principles to his business, which is the manufacture and sale of cosmetics. Since 1924 he has been vice president of the J. Walter Thompson Co.

Dr. Watson received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1903 and in the same year published his thesis in a book, entitled "Animal Education." After teaching in Chicago for four years, Dr. Watson went to Johns Hopkins, where he remained until 1920 as Professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology and Director of the psychological laboratory. Now, retained by his business in New York, he is a lecturer in the New York School for Social Research and editor of The Journal of Experimental Psychology.

Among Dr. Watson's books on psychological subjects, all of which, except the "Animal Education," have appeared since 1914, are *Behavior*, *Suggestions of Modern Science Concerning Education*, *Psychology From the Standpoint of the Behaviorist*, and, most recently, *Behaviorism*, published in 1925. Students who wish to get a summary view of Dr. Watson's principles are referred to the short discussion "An Exposition and An Exposure," which has been placed in the New Book Room. It is an exposition of historic versus behavioristic philosophy, one side being presented by Dr. Watson and the other by Dr. McDougall.

Thomas and His Platform Presented by Miss Carey

Miss Carey began her talk on Norman Thomas in chapel on Monday morning by saying that she felt like a priest calling us all to an eleventh hour repentance. She then went on to say that when she first considered why Norman Thomas was her choice, it seemed nothing more than an emotion, but in fact there are many good reasons, and it is not easy to have the point of view of the third party; first you are called a parlor bolshevik by your family, then you are told that the title of Shaw's latest book has caught you, and then, worst of all, Dr. Kenworthy has said that voters for Thomas are mental cases of the rebellion complex.

P. H. Douglas, in *The New Republic*, went on Miss Carey, has said that it is a waste for a liberal to vote for anyone but Thomas, and surely almost everyone would claim that he or she were liberally minded.

Thomas has been highly educated; he is a man of great personal integrity; he is a good speaker, and a pacifist. For the latter he was not put in prison during the war, but was nearly ostracized by the church, for he was a minister at that time.

Miss Carey then pointed out the fact that the people who had spoken for Smith and Hoover in chapel had admitted that they did not approve of the entire platform of the candidate of their choice, and so each is voting for what she considers the candidate with the

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LAST RALLY IS NOISY AS FIRST

Hoover and Smith Speakers Carry on Amid Interruptions.

DIPLOMACY DEMANDED

The enthusiasm of the young ladies cannot be dampened. The "public spirit" of the college was aroused last week by the Smith contingent no more than the Hooverites succeeded in rousing it on Wednesday night. The band was there (it must find it advantageous to be a non-partisan organization); and the screaming, hopping about, and other dignified manifestations of interest in national affairs were not wanting. The Hooverites were asked to sit on the left and the Smithites on the right, with the Socialists in the aisle, but the latter surrendered their position "on the fence" by scattering themselves equally on both sides.

Miss Howell introduced the various speakers with due solemnity, the first of whom was Dr. Cadbury, speaking for the Socialist candidate, Norman Thomas. He seemed a bit perturbed at having to hurl together a few scattered facts very hurriedly in the event of the absence of the expected speaker for the Socialists.

Vote for Thomas Is Not Wasted.

Amid numerous interruptions by Dr. Fenwick and other vociferous Smith arguers, Dr. Cadbury gave a brief statement of the Socialist candidate's platform and theories. The platform may best be explained by comparing it to an a la carte dinner which is noticed with relief on the menu after perusing the various "special dinners" and finding it impossible to decide between them. The a la carte dinner combines the best of the two in every respect (groans from Dr. Fenwick). Thomas, Dr. Cadbury went on to assert, is not conspicuous in the public eye, but for many years he has been consistently on the right, minority side of every issue. He started out in life as a Presbyterian minister, but soon gave up this idea because of his growing concern for unpopular causes. He wishes the Prohibition amendment to be subjected to a popular referendum, the result of which both parties will agree to. As to his foreign policy, it is more liberal than that of Hoover, who, it seems, has a wide outlook from the standpoint of economic necessity alone.

If you cast your vote for Thomas in the election, your vote will not be wasted. Rather will it make for the progress which always comes eventually as a result of the intelligent minority vote.

Economic Issue Is Only One.

The next speaker was Mr. Lewis Jones, Fellow in Economics at Columbia and one of the editors of the *Information Service*, published by the Foreign Policy Association. Mr. Jones' speech for Mr. Hoover consisted mainly in a review of that candidate's ability along lines purely economic. The only real issue of the campaign, Mr. Jones said, is that concerning economy and government. Gradually capitalistic and industrial systems are tending, by the use of mass produc-

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Fenwick in Chapel

Dr. Fenwick has consented to speak in commemoration of Armistice day in chapel on the morning of Monday, November 11. It is the tenth anniversary of the end of the great war and the first time that Bryn Mawr will have found itself not in the classroom at 11 o'clock. Another advantage of the new schedule. Dr. Fenwick will probably speak about the League of Nations.

French Club

M. de Montauzan Describes the Doubtful Discoveries in France.

M. de Montauzan, professor of archaeology at the Universite de Lyons, was the guest of honor at the French Club's first function of the season on Wednesday afternoon, October 31. A considerable crowd both of members of the French Club and people interested in archaeology were gathered at Wyndham for tea and to hear M. de Montauzan tell the exciting story of the supposed neolithic remains unearthed at Glozel, near Vichy in Southern France.

M. Montauzan, while he did not actually commit himself as to whether the finds of pottery, stone work and inscriptions found by the Fradin family on their small farm were authentic or faked, nevertheless marshalled an array of facts which seemed to point indisputably to their having been tampered with in some way. The boy who made the discoveries, and who has been showing them to crowds of visitors at four francs admission fee, is now about to go on trial in France on the charge of having imposed fraudulently on the public. The authenticity of the Glozel findings, is, and has been for four years, the subject of a bitter and widespread controversy in the newspapers and scientific circles of France. An international commission declared the remains to have been faked, but some eminent scientists, and a number of newspapers, especially the *Mercur de France*, are ready to defend the Glozel discoveries with their heart's blood. M. Montauzan described a scene in the pouring rain when the Glozelians paid a formal visit to the scene of the excavations and in a ceremony almost religious in its solemnity reaffirmed their confidence.

Doubtful Decision Rests on Trial.

It is a curious fact that the inscriptions, which now contain nearly 2000 characters and which the Glozelians held to be proof positive that the alphabet was the product of the Occident, not of the Orient, are a mixture of almost all the ancient alphabets, instead of forming a single homogeneous system. The first inscriptions closely resembled cursive Latin, and were thought by one authority to be the incantations of a mediaeval witch. The young Fradin thereupon produced some characters resembling the Phoenician alphabet, a distinctly more ancient one. But when scientists pointed out that even these characters were too late for the neolithic period, bits of stone were unearthed bearing a still earlier

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ORCHESTRA TO PLAY WITH GLEE CLUB

Stokowski and Miss Park Combine to Give Final Halo to Goodhart.

NO TICKETS NEEDED

Every week, in the orchestra program, we have been reading the announcement that the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra would play at Bryn Mawr on December 4. But not until this week has the news been definitely and formally confirmed by Miss Park. Last spring Miss Park began to think of the best way to crown Goodhart Hall with glory in the sight of the college and its friends. And the only perfect manner of doing so seemed to her to be by a concert by the Philadelphia Symphony. She suggested the idea to Mr. Meigs, who heartily concurred, and it is largely through his efforts that the fairy dream has been realized.

What seemed like an impossibility, and what still seems so to most of the incredulous who hear of it, will be an accomplished fact on December 4. Mr. Stokowski will conduct, as we should have said in the first place, except that it is so much a part of the orchestra that we cannot conceive of it without him. Moreover, Bryn Mawr will not merely be looking on at the glory from without; it will itself contribute to the whole. Mr. Alwyns will play the concerto; and the Glee Club will sing. The exact program, to be fixed on in collaboration with Mr. Stokowski, has not yet been decided.

No tickets will be issued for this baptismal ceremony, but the whole college, undergraduates and faculty and a selected list of donors to the college, will be asked, as many as Goodhart can accommodate. The whole affair marks a new era in the relations of Philadelphia and Bryn Mawr; Goodhart will fulfill to the highest degree its great purpose of linking the college to what is best in the outside world.

Summer School Speaks

Miss Smith and Two Students Tell Story and Value of Work.

The Sunday evening meeting of the Bryn Mawr League was held in the Common Room of Goodhart Hall. The meeting was in the form of an informal discussion group, in which the Bryn Mawr Summer School was put before our eyes by two of the students themselves and Miss Hilda Smith, who for some years has been head of the Summer School movement. The meeting was opened by Miss Biddle with one of the songs written for the Summer School by Miss Smith, after which Miss Augusta Popkin, one of the summer students who is a milliner in New York, gave us a very good idea of what the school has done for her and all with whom she has come in contact.

It is so thrilling to come back to Bryn Mawr, Miss Popkin told us, after the wear and tear of city industrial life. And it is even more delightful to be able to get away from the sweltering heat of the city during the summer months. No one will ever know what the Summer School means to girls working in the factories, who, before they were given the chance to come to Bryn Mawr, found their work only an incessant drudgery. We worked because we had to work and it never occurred to us that we should know anything more about the industrial and economic problems of the day than we did. And we knew little enough. Through the Summer School we were taught what ought to be done, and what part we could play in the making of better industrial conditions for the working girl. In the class room hordes of questions are thrashed out as the result of the most varied opinions anywhere expressed. Everyone has a different idea and wants

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Freshman Deadlock Broken by Choice of Davis as President

Rebecca Hemphill Davis was chosen president of the Freshman Class on Monday night. On Tuesday afternoon Rhoda Walker was elected vice president and Eleanor Pinkerton secretary-treasurer.

The Freshmen, inhibiting the spirit of political controversy from the example of the three upper classes, and perhaps from the national election, were a week in choosing their chief executive. The two meetings last week resulted in a complete deadlock, with the class divided almost exactly in half. The week-end was fraught with the activities of campaign managers and house-to-house canvassing. On Monday night, however, the knot was miraculously cut by a motion to reopen the nomination. Miss Davis's name apparently brought all parties to a common ground, and she was enthusiastically elected. So general was the rejoicing that the class forgot to name its other officers and had to meet again on Tuesday to do so.

Miss Davis went to the Bryn Mawr school in Baltimore, is aged 18 and was in the upper ten of her class in entrance averages. She now lives in Radnor.

Miss Walker comes from Miss Chapin's school in New York, while Miss Pinkerton, like Miss Davis, is a graduate of the Bryn Mawr school. The Baltimore Miss is apparently strong in the Class of '32.

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LET'S GO

The campaign is over. It was all very fine while it lasted. Straw voting made us feel quite influential in swaying the country's destiny; the debate stirred us to new oratorical heights; and the rallies worked us up into a seething lather of group enthusiasm. But now monotony impends.

However, before we slip entirely back into a chronic state of listlessness and disinterest, could we not resort once more to the chinks and crannies of our pocketbooks which yielded us the funds we contributed for "band and fireworks"? And could we not redirect to another cause—the Bryn Mawr League—the glorious spirit with which we championed our political candidates?

This year in its appeal for charity the League has combined—Bates House, Summer School, foreign contributions, and the costs necessary to maintain the Maids' School. Accordingly, it is a very stupendous affair and failure to obtain the whole quota means a horrible tightening and squeezing of funds all around. For success, much more than a lukewarm response is necessary. Let's come down off the fence, as we did when Hoover, Smith and Thomas were flouted before our eyes, and make use of all our energies to put the annual drive of the Bryn Mawr League over the top.

OUT OF THE PAST

The Presidential election has separated this week from last as effectively as a few hundred years, journalistically speaking. This paper went to print on Monday, in the dim past, before we knew what face would be appearing in the Rotogravure section for the next four years. It comes out in the present and exposes itself to the public eye a pre-election relic. Some of the events recorded, particularly the political rally, will seem as out of date as leg-of-mutton sleeves. But the press must preserve in its business of recording events regardless of appearances. Therefore, as a mere matter of record, for the sake of future college generations whose interest in politics will be no less intense than ours, we wish to make a note of two morals drawn from last Wednesday's rally. First, the practice of enlivening a meeting by noisy interruptions during a speech does not seem to work at Bryn Mawr. The experience was tried in good faith, but it created nothing but confusion and annoyance. The old peaceable method of asking questions after a speaker has concluded what he has to say seems to be more satisfactory, though not so lively. And the second moral—personalities act like boomerangs; they return with double force on the misguided person who deals in them.

"IF THE SHOE FITS"

"Another interview with one of the brighter members of our set, done with that frankness which makes it a real, human document" has no appeal as coming to us as the product of an ultra-bright intellect. Nor, as a first-rate college, do we feel complimented in having our

virtues enumerated in a third-rate magazine. The people who "love the traditions behind Bryn Mawr" would do well, before expressing the fact so blatantly, to attempt to discover just what those traditions are. Whatever they may be, we are sure that they involve a certain amount of discretion—discretion while frittering away the summer months at a "gay place, staccato with laughter," as well as while actually within the precincts of the college.

"The laws of a nation restricting freedom of tongue and pen are not made for those individuals vested with the above attribute. They are made, primarily, for those who do not feel it their duty, as members of a community, to set the example of loyalty, in speech and writing, for everything pertaining directly to that community from which they derive various benefits."

There seem to be those among us who feel the need of expressing themselves publicly. For the benefit of those people who harbor these pent-up emotions, the College News offers its pages for their relief. We should be glad to voice any opinions concerning the college which seem to us interesting enough to print.

THE SEASON CHANGES

In spite of any feelings we may have to the contrary, winter is upon us. It is time for us to put on our stockings and to get out our galoshes in readiness for the first snowfall. We must rescue our fur coats from storage (that "we," alas, is only too editorial) and sadly, sentimentally put away our summer clothes with all their associations. Instead of talking about "mists and mellow fruitfulness," we must turn our minds to the consideration of just how far behind spring really is. Perhaps you will question the authority, the definiteness with which we make this statement. But there can be no doubt about its accuracy, we have received a sure sign. For we read in the papers that on Sunday four bears, dwelling appropriately enough on Bear Mountain, had prepared their dens for hibernation.

THE MUNICH MOTIF

That campus styles exist to one will deny. Modes and manners here as elsewhere, rule supreme. A wave of fashion sweeps over our cloistered bench with almost irresistible force; and it is a strong-minded public indeed that dares stand out alone.

The present trend seems to be strongly German. Gone or going are the bunnies and berets of yesteryear. This autumn finds us more cosmopolitan, more traveled. The campus is going Bavarian. Little green hats trailing feathers of glory, feathers of variety, feathers of distinction, are to be seen everywhere. Blue jackets, green jackets and gray jackets, with military collars and bone buttons, are ubiquitous. Bare legs rising from a victrol of green-topped socks have become the rule instead of the exception. And where is the fad to end? Are we to become completely Germanized? Already we think we detect a slightly guttural note slipping into the Bryn Mawr accent, that accent so carefully cultivated and weeded for years by our King of Cultivators. We, big, perhaps, had blamed this guttural note of Orals and the German Department in general. Now we seriously consider it another sign of things, another stage in our Germanization.

There is a long road ahead of us. As yet we do not openly drink beer on the campus or bend pretzels between classes. As yet we have not developed avoirdupois in a wholesale way or reduced our crown to glory to a mere stubble. We hope that the fad will die down long before this stage is reached. At present the manifestations are more superficial than vital. We will not give up the cause of 100 per cent Americanism as entirely lost until steins of beer appear instead of milk at 11 until Professor Gray lectures in "lederhosen," until the campus dogs are without exception of Dachshund derivation. But "Der Tag" is far away, and quiet pessimism is all that patriotism requires of us at present.

The Pillar of Salt

Autumn Leaves

Books,
Books.

And still more books.

They call it a selected list of Fall Announcements. God knows what they rejected. There are endless names of books, columns of books, pages of books, beginning with *Anthropology* and ending with *Travel and Foreign Lands Not Otherwise Classified*. And there are people who read these books. Somewhere, in some corner of this country, at this moment, someone is reading every one of these books. Someone is *Understanding India*, someone is *Flying the Arctic*, someone in *Labrador Looks at the Orient*, someone peers into *The Soul of China* (and these are only a few of the *Travel and Foreign Lands Not Otherwise Classified*).

At first we made an attempt to cope with these books. In fancy we laid them end to end, and fed them to the starving Czechoslovakians like so many loaves of bread. When all the Czechoslovakians showed signs of indigestion, we reduced the mending pages to their original bulk and planted acres of California redwoods, till all California and parts of Oregon and Washington became one vast forest. And still there were books undistributed.

The next step was to inquire into the value of these tomes as attested by the price mark after each one. In general, *Biography and Reminiscence and History* are the most expensive categories. A practical people, we pay more for fact than for fiction. *Poetry, Philosophy, Religion and Romance* are all in the \$2.50 class—easy come, easy go. Art is expensive; we suppose it's the pictures.

But, how *interesting* the more subtle differences of rank. Why is the *Father in Primitive Psychology* worth but \$1, while the *Child in Primitive Society* is valued at \$3? Is this filial respect? From an endless list of biographies we picked those which from their price appear to be most in demand. *Phillip Van Neumann*, whoever he is, leads off with \$12, followed closely by *Max of Baden, William Dean Howells* and the *Earl of Oxford and Asquith*. On the whole, however, it's the artists and the writers who rate. Two kings, a queen, and an empress are ranked scarcely higher than *John Smith* (by J. G. Fletcher) in the democratic world of letters, and *Rabelais* and *Kasputia* are good for several more dollars than *The Son of Man*.

At this juncture in our investigations we conceived the really brilliant idea of playing the books off against each other as a fascinating indoor sport. *The Age of the Gods* cancels *Man, a Machine*, and *The Happy Mountain* balances *The Valley of Silence*. For every book there is an antidote, so that the total sum, as when one adds plus and minus figures in elementary algebra, is pretty close to zero. In this way we calculated that the total result of all the magnificent volumes was minus one. Only one book remained to be dealt with, with the peculiarly irritating title: *The Twilight of the American Mind* by author, Samuel Pitkin. Who is Pitkin, who is he to tell us that we cannot see? In any case let darkness come. After perusing the fall announcements for two hours the idea of twilight has its appeal. Unless someone turns on the electric light we will be unable to see to read.

This Is a True One

Absent-minded Professor (loudly):
"May I get you a cup of tea, Mrs. Snooks?"

Mrs. Snooks (somewhat startled, makes gesture of lady who has just heard a gun go off in her ear):

A. M. P. (covered with confusion):
"Oh, I beg your pardon, I quite forgot. You're not deaf, you're nearsighted."

Headline in a Philadelphia paper:
"Billy" Smith Arrested on Lottery Charge—14 Policemen Seize Notorious Gangster in His Lair."

And they say the academic life is infertile. It must be the Texas blood.

Announcement posted in the Faculty Cloak Room:

"We undertake to teach the rudiments of swimming to any member of the faculty, from the bottom up, on Wednesday evenings, in the gymnasium tank."

Dr. Breasted, Historical Scholar, Is Coming Here

(Specially contributed by Miss Swindler)

The college may well congratulate itself in having secured Professor James H. Breasted to inaugurate the lectures of the Mary Flexner Foundation. Professor Breasted is not only a famous scholar known for his researches in the field of Egyptology, but he is a brilliant lecturer who is able to make his subject exciting to the layman.

Professor Breasted will come to Bryn Mawr for some weeks at the end of April and the beginning of May. He will deliver several public lectures on the subject of "The New Crusade." These lectures will give an outline of the work which Professor Breasted is superintending as Director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. This work includes the tracing of stone age man in the Prehistoric Orient; the deciphering and publication of the text on Egyptian coffins; the excavation of Armageddon; the investigation of monuments in the Hittite country; the publication of the Animal Fables of the Orient, which go back to a very remote antiquity; and an epigraphic and architectural survey of Egypt. In addition to public lectures dealing with this extraordinarily interesting material, Professor Breasted will probably give some attention to the advanced students in archaeology, Latin and other departments.

A few years ago Professor Breasted was able to recover for the scientific world some valuable frescoes at Douras-Salihieh which are the forerunners of Byzantine painting. These very important frescoes had to be uncovered and copied in one day under the protection of the British army, before the allied troops were forced to withdraw. They have since been partly destroyed. The work done here was of great significance to the scientific world. Last year Professor Breasted sent an important expedition to follow the trail of the stone age men in Egypt. Important finds of Chellean and Monstorian man were discovered from Algiers to Egypt and the Red Sea. The results prove that throughout the prehistoric age Northern Africa was connected with Europe by land bridges at Gibraltar and through Sicily, allowing the early hunters to pass freely from Africa to Europe.

Professor Breasted is much in demand as a lecturer and is very difficult to secure. Bryn Mawr is exceedingly fortunate in having a resident professor of such distinction in her midst for some weeks. The Mary E. Flexner Foundation marks the beginning of a new era for the college.

In Philadelphia

Theaters.

Adelphi—The last week to see Helen Menken be melodramatic in *Congui*.

Broad—Gordon Craig's settings for Margaret Anglin in *Macbeth*.

Chestnut—Rainbow, said to be a second *Shore Road*.

Erlanger—Marika Miller and Jack Donahue in *Rosalie*.

Forrest—Music in May, just another *Blossom Time*.

Garrick—The New York Theater Guild's performance of *The Guardsman* with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

Keith—The Trial of Mary Dugan, as excellent as ever.

Lyric—The New York cast is not in *The Royal Family* here.

Shubert—June, the popular London star, in a musical comedy, *Polly*.

Walnut—William Boyd in *The Lady Lark*.

Coming.

Adelphi—Pauline Frederick in *The North Continent*.

Broad—*Dracula*.

Chestnut—The Right Girl, another musical comedy.

Movies.

Aldine—Another drama under the sea; Jack Holt in *Submarine*.

Fox—The End of St. Petersburg, a thrilling picture, with a cast of fifty thousand Russians.

Little—The Light of Asia, completely made in India.

Stranton—Hillas, we hope you've finally seen this.

Dr. Smith to Talk Politics

The Woman's Club of Bryn Mawr cordially invites the faculty and undergraduates to hear a talk by Professor William Roy Smith on "Political Problems before this Congress (the session of 1928-29)" on Wednesday, November 14, at 8 P. M. in the Memorial Building.

LAST RALLY NOISY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

tion, greater machinery and the distribution of industrial securities, in the direction which Norman Thomas' idealism would have them tend. But in the meantime we are using backsliding methods to help them along. It is this advanced industrial system for which Mr. Hoover stands. It is his idea to settle all industrial problems through the medium of regulation evolved by highly specializing economic groups who can give the problem a technical survey and thereby offer constructive recommendations. As secretary of Commerce, Hoover has done a great deal to organize such groups which have already done a good deal of research on various pending problems (a slight squeak from Dr. Fenwick). If Hoover is elected, Mr. Jones promises that he will use his influence to bring together these groups for the development of a more humane economic society. The problem before the United States at the present moment is to increase the purchasing power and the volume of production of the country. Mr. Hoover, as an expert engineer, with his party behind him is the only candidate who can successfully accomplish this. Moreover, he has not avoided the tariff issue as has Mr. Smith, but has declared himself for tariff "along the traditional lines." Mr. Smith, asserted Mr. Jones, prides himself on facing all the issues frankly, but he has not actually faced one of them—especially the tariff.

Hoover Better Fitted for Nation.

Mr. Hoover's experience has doubtless given him a better background for the Presidency than any other candidate has ever had. He had, up until eight years ago, no connection with the brawls of American politics; he was more of a scientist than a politician. Of personal fitness, there is no question between the two candidates. Smith has had a good record, but he is primarily a New Yorker. He proved this on the question of the St. Lawrence project. Mr. Hoover encouraged the all-Canadian route because of the decrease in cost for the Federal Government, while Smith, against the repeated advice of competent engineers, declared the canal must be an all-American route. Why? Because it meant that the route would go through New York State and be exceedingly advantageous to the inhabitants of that State. Mr. Smith has made an excellent governor of New York State, but there his qualifications end.

After the Republican speaker sat down there was considerable buzzing noticed within the Smith ranks, who were obviously waiting impatiently for the response of their candidate's speaker.

The Hon. Swagar Sherley, active in politics for the eight terms he has served as Congressman, was chairman of the Appropriations Committee under Wilson. He has now retired from politics and is practicing law.

Mr. Sherley stated that he had appreciated and was in sympathy with the ideals for the future which the Socialists uphold, but that he thought it desirable for those who have the fortune of a nation in their trust to be in touch with the times—neither behind them, nor far ahead of them. The people of a nation must be led, but they must also be allowed to follow and therefore their leader cannot be so far ahead of them that it is impossible to catch up.

Democratic Is People's Party.

The Republican party has for years been a party for a strong centralized government. They have, on the whole, distrusted the people, and therefore maintained that only a certain class is qualified to govern. The Democrats, on the other hand, have consistently stood for States' rights and have believed in the power of the people. The main attribute of Smith is his courage. His opponents think that he is without discretion, but discreet courage is weak and hesitant. If Smith is elected he will have his party behind him, while Mr. Hoover will be in continual conflict with Congress and the result will be nil. If we want a President who will serve the people, we want a President who has his party behind him. It is said that those who work for Hoover swear by him, and those who work with him swear at him.

Mr. Sherley was just getting his audience tuned to his arguments when Miss Howell (whom we suspect of acting his part) was up.

Dr. Fenwick then remarked that he from an prejudice warned him that had enjoyed Mr. Jones' speech very much, but that he didn't quite understand how Mr. Jones reconciled his theories with true Republicanism. Mr. Jones then

CONTINUED ON PAGE 1

News From Other Colleges

Students "Wild Boys" Then

Cambridge, Mass.—The theory that the American college student of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was "so incurably addicted to studious piety that he found little time for play and none for dissipation" recently received a severe jolt through revelations of student habits in diaries and records now in possession of Harvard University. Brawls, hazing, wrangling with the faculty and general disorderly conduct were more characteristic of students' behavior at that time.

Among these records is an incident, recorded by one Ezra Clapp, a student at Yale in 1738, who says:

"Last night some of the freshmen got six quarts of rum and about two payls of sydar, and about eight pounds of sugar and made it into Samson, and invited every scholar in college into Christ's room, and we made such prodigious rought that we raised the tutor, and he ordered us all to our rooms, and some went and some tarried, and they gathered again and went up to old Father Monisher's dore and drummed against the dore and yeked and screamed so that a body would have thought they were killing dogs there."

Other incidents related in Cotton Mather's diary, while a student at Harvard, show that ministers' sons began as early as 1644 to get their reputations. Mather told of an incident where two ministers' sons, students at Harvard, robbed two dwellings in the night of about £15 and, being found out, were whipped by the President of the college. —New York Times.

Psychological Test

Columbia University now compels all men who enter the freshman class of the law school to take a psychological test. On this basis a hundred and seventy-five men were refused entrance. —New Jersey College News.

BEGGAR'S OPERA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

was a successful one. Now it has outgrown the awkward age. Never again can it have the old shy, silent air, the old angular, ill-at-ease appearance.

The play and the audience suited each other, and the occasion, perfectly. It was a well-dressed piece, this "Beggars Opera," even though one thoroughly Quaker lady was heard to remark that it was "simply disgusting." We could not find anything very shocking in it we are bound to admit. It seemed far less coarse than most of the Eighteenth Century comedies. But then we are not thoroughly Quaker ladies. To us, and to almost everyone else in the audience, it seemed an exceedingly enjoyable piece, exceedingly well played. It was not modernized, but was kept securely in the Eighteenth Century period. This Eighteenth Century spirit spread from the stage to the audience. They did

not watch with the air of people who say, "How quaint!" but rather with the air of people saying "How uproariously funny!"

For it was funny. All the humor written in by John Gay was brought out by the very able English company. All the parts, even the minor ones, were admirably cast and acted with the carefree, spur-of-the-moment gusto so necessary for putting across the spirit of this period. Shall we mention individual players? Perhaps our favorite was the buxom Mrs. Peachum. We wanted to see more of her. After the play was over she asked us if we had noticed her faint. "It went off well tonight," she said. "It's very easy. You just bend your right knee and then fall." MacHeath, too, was good, being especially skilful in conveying meaning by facial and physical gesture. Peachum and Lockit were a pretty pair of villains. But we cannot mention every member of the cast. Some were excellent, and all were more than merely capable. Indeed the whole production was worked out perfectly, to the last detail. The music and the dances were especially charming; and the scenery was reduced to simplicity with such art that it gave an elaborate impression.

Goodhart emerged from its first dramatic ordeal with flying colors. The majority seemed to agree that the acoustics were admirable for such an immense hall. The one great disadvantage seems to be the orchestra pit. It is so constructed that the people on the stage cannot hear a note of the music. Something certainly must be done about this before the Glee Club operetta. But on the whole the stage and the auditorium came through very well. We hope that this success will encourage varsity dramatics, showing as it does that successful production is not only possible but probable.

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Book Review

Diversity, McKinlay Kantor, Coward McCann.

Diversity is a constantly exciting story of gang feuds in Chicago. Those who enjoyed the moving picture *Underworld* for its machine guns, its tense desperate moments, and those who enjoy all adventure stories will find in this book plenty of interest. For that is the first and immediately striking characteristic of *Diversity*—adventure.

More specifically, it is an ironic story of a young man, Marry Jaylyn, who comes to Chicago to do newspaper work. After a vain attempt to get a job he is involuntarily drawn into a gang war. In this he wins, as a reward for his unwitting services, a bullet wound and the offer of a soft job in the County Building. This offer he accepts, spends every cent as he earns it, and sinks deeper and deeper into a passive disgust with himself. He loses his job just in time to save his spirit and mind from being completely engulfed. This loss, this great gain, is brought about by the death of his gangster patron. By a fine touch of irony this man, one of the most interesting characters of the book, falls under the same machine gun fire as his betrayer.

But there is much in the book besides adventure, although its position seems, at first, dominant. Marry's efforts to get newspaper work, his association with a veteran columnist, his eternally broken love affair, and the various changes that come over his character cannot be relegated to the position of background. Rather it is the other way, the adventure makes up the background. Although there would seem to be a strong, almost irreconcilable contrast here, the various themes are made to blend with astonishing skill. Written directly and definitely, with a vivid but unobtrusive use of detail, the book is, throughout, absorbing.

At the end, when the adventure is all over, it seems to have been something through which Marry has passed, on his way through life, something of importance, but not supreme importance. The end is doubtful, one cannot predict the next event. That is the only possible end for a book concerned with such characters in such circumstances.

M. F. R. G.

Do You Read the Papers?

Dr. Wells has called our attention to the following news about the annual Current Events Contest. Preliminaries of the next Inter-Collegiate Current Events Contest under the auspices of The New York Times, were discussed at the fourth annual meeting of the Academic Council, representing the 20 leading educational institutions which take part in the competition. The contest, which is designed to encourage among undergraduates—both men and women—an intelligent following of the daily news, which is the record of history in the making, involves a medal and various cash prizes in each of the competing institutions and an inter-collegiate prize of \$500 for the top man or woman among the winners in the local events. In the last three years this intercollegiate prize has been won by Harvard once and by Princeton twice.

The Executive Committee of the council decided to advance the examination which selects the prize-winners to a date earlier than the one in April on which it was held last year. The object of this change is to get the contest out of the way of the inevitable accumulation of critical academic events, such as regular examinations toward the end of the college year; in order that a larger number of students may take advantage of the opportunity which the contest presents. The precise date, to be fixed later, is left to the Executive Committee.

Problems of Examination.

Other recommendations deal with details of the examination itself. It is the desire of the college professors concerned in the undertaking to make the questionnaire as efficient as possible a test of real interest and understanding—a true index of competent following of the news, rather one which presupposes the sort of concentrated study of public questions which is the business of specialists in statesmanship, politics and sociology. There has been continuous experiment in this direction since the contest started, and the experience of three years has brought knowledge which the professors in charge feel should be used to bring about a closer approximation to the ideal examination—the one which avoids equally the opposite pitfalls of superficiality and overspecialization.

In framing this year's test the Executive Committee still have the benefit of these suggestions.

Nineteen Colleges Represented.

At the meeting, representatives of 19 of the 20 institutions in the contest were present as follows:

Amherst College, Professor Frederic L. Thompson.

Brown University, Professor Henry B. Huntington.

Bryn Mawr College, Professor Roger H. Wells (acting for Professor Charles G. Fenwick).

University of Chicago, Professor Harold F. Gosnell.

Cornell University, Professor Robert Cushman.

Columbia University, Professor Horace Taylor, acting for Dean H. E. Hawkes.

Dartmouth College, Professor Henry D. Jordan.

Harvard University, Dr. John F. Sly, acting for Professor A. N. Holcombe.

University of Michigan, Professor Everett S. Brown.

Mount Holyoke College, Dr. Ellen Deborah Ellis.

University of Pennsylvania, Professor Reese James.

Princeton University, Professor Sheldon J. Howe, acting for Professor Robert G. Albright.

Smith College, Professor M. E. Carr.

United States Military Academy, Colonel Lucius B. Holt.

United States Naval Academy, Dr. Carroll S. Allen.

Vassar College, Professor Eloise Ellery.

University of Virginia, Professor E. A. Kincaid.

Wellesley College, Professor Edward E. Curtis.

Yale University, Professor Paul D. Evans.

NORMAN THOMAS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

greatest promise. Miss Carey considers that Smith shows most promise of the two to the Liberal, because of his attitude towards internationalism and labor. She feels, however, that the Socialist party shows most promise of all, and that from it a labor party should be built up. Tariff is a drawback to internationalism, and Hoover is maintaining it, while Smith is straddling it. He says he is going to revise it, but Miss Carey regrets that the Democrats have fallen from their traditional stand on that question.

Miss Carey read a part of Thomas' speech of acceptance of the nomination in which he declared that workers cannot prosper at the expense of other workers (which is the condition that high tariff brings about), and that we cannot sell to countries that cannot buy, that it is internal free trade, not high tariff that is responsible for our present prosperity, but that he realizes that free trade cannot come all at once. Thomas is the first to suggest lower tariff and provide for the unemployment that would result.

Smith recognizes the unequal distribution of wealth, but does nothing about it. His farm program would not solve the present labor situation and he cannot get beyond his party; if this had been possible why did he appoint Raskob? His is not a clearcut way of doing things.

Thomas believes in a complete nationalization of natural resources and in selling them to the American public at cost. Smith and Hoover elude the employment question, but Thomas favors the extension of public works, and the loaning of money to States to alleviate the present situation. One industry should help another by a form of money exchange. Also Thomas is in favor of old age pensions. At present, statistics show that there is no provision made for old age, except through State institutions, Child Labor Law, and make no suggestions about health and accident insurance or a five-day week, all of which Thomas strongly advocates.

Miss Carey pointed out that though taxes in general have been reduced, three billions have been taken off people with high incomes, and the taxes on smaller ones have been increased, thus making for no disproportionate wealth.

International relations is a question on which both Smith and Hoover are so silent that the New York Times did not even mention it in its summary of their respective platforms, but it is really most important. We cannot have true internal prosperity with unsettled international relations. Hoover says that he believes in peace, but that we must be prepared,

and Miss Carey feels this to be a shocking platform. Smith mentions the Nicaragua situation, and says we must curb our imperialism. Both seem to assume that war is coming.

The Socialists want complete disarmament and the cancellation of all war debts, for they believe that we can't tie up Europe financially for generations and enjoy good international commerce. Neither Smith nor Hoover mentions the League of Nations or the World Court.

Here in America the Liberals have fled to the other two parties, while in England the Labor party is the result of forty years' effort. If you vote for the most liberal of the other two candidates, concluded Miss Carey, you will be throwing your vote away, for even if the most liberal of the two is elected, he will do nothing about the important things. We must not be cynical about the future.

Pictures Teach History

Over four hundred and fifty students were given a lesson in history through the entertaining means of a motion picture last Thursday afternoon in the Alumni Hall of the Keneseth Israel. The name of the production was "The Eye of the American Revolution." Produced by the Yale University Press.

The picture was obtained by Professor Cook, of the History Department. It was given in connection with the course in the teaching of history.

The school plans to develop this method of study in the new building where there will be plenty of room for this sort of work.—*Temple University News.*

Bookworm Express

Three Vassar girls found an interesting way to spend the summer, piloting the "Bookworm Express" throughout New England. The Express is an old

blue truck made over into a traveling bookshop. They were weary at the end of their travels of hearing constantly "Doesn't it remind you of Morley's *Parnassus on Wheels*?" But they did a very good business at summer hotels and camps; books were, in fact, ordered from the publishers and collected along the route two or three times a week—all sorts of books, from *Three Little Pigs* to volumes of philosophy.—*Mount Holyoke News.*

Smith and Hoover at Swarthmore

Two girls impersonating Herbert Hoover and Al Smith entered the girls' dormitory at Allegheny College, and made appeals before one hundred and forty-four women for support in the straw vote which would be taken in the college. Mr. Hoover's double spoke on the subject of more water power for the college women, especially on Saturday nights. He also advocated more dates for upper class women. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, denounced the present plan of men bringing out-of-town women to parties and dances, and told the girls not to stand for it. He stood for high protective tariff on out-of-town girls and a lower tariff on out-of-town men.—*Swarthmore Phoenix.*

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Goodhart Is Decorated

Two beautiful tapestries have been hung in Goodhart Hall, one in the foyer, and one in the Common Room. They are the gift of Mr. Goodhart, whose giving propensities in reference to Bryn Mawr seem to be almost inexhaustible, and were left by Mrs. Goodhart. They originally formed part of the collection of her uncle in Munich. They are very beautiful, as anyone can see, and very valuable, as we know.

SUMMER SCHOOL SPEAKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

to make her problem known to all. Coming to Bryn Mawr, said Miss Popkin makes us feel, for the first time in our lives, that we must understand economic conditions in order to accomplish all that is expected of us. It shows us the value of thinking and analyzing problems which before we were accustomed to take as a matter of course.

One cannot learn a great deal in eight weeks, but what does one learn in that time is highly valued by the girls who go back to the factories and attempt to interest their friends in the school.

German Student Is Appreciative.

And next Miss Biddle introduced to us Miss Elizabeth Bette, a student who came over from Germany to attend the Summer School last year. Miss Bette's charming accent so delighted us that we were scarcely aware of what she really had to say. But primarily, we were impressed with Miss Bette's amazement at the fact that in America the working class and the rich class are not so rigidly separated. Each girl, said Miss Bette, went away from the school last summer perfectly satisfied with the progress that she had made and sorry that the summer had gone so rapidly. The months, but what one does learn in that in Germany, and the extra-curriculum activity is so stimulating to those who have never had the chance to play tennis, swim, and just enjoy a landscape in a leisurely fashion. Sometime, Miss Bette hopes that there may be similar schools in Germany with which we may exchange thoughts and solutions for problems.

Miss Hilda Smith, well known to all "winter students" as the head of the Summer School, then gave us some idea of the great expansion which the school has been able to attain in the last year.

Since we started our summer school for working girls, in 1920, there have been numerous other attempts to start other similar schools in various parts of the country. In time the Bryn Mawr School hopes to become a so-called "graduate" school—drawing from the other schools those girls who wish to go on and take up more advanced work in courses in which they are especially interested.

Tolerance Soon Appears.

The rapid development of the summer school movement has been due in part to four basic ideas. First the freedom of discussion. In the summer school last year there were represented 23 trades and 13 nationalities. Due to this great variation in type, the first week of the school reminded one of the crater of a volcano. Tolerance was nowhere. But after several weeks had passed and a great many discussions had been indulged in tolerance was everywhere at once. People began to understand each other and to gain from that initial understanding.

Then, there is the attitude of inquiry which pervades all summer school students' minds. They are interested in everything—industrial problems and current events. Their favorite questions are "What is it?" "What of it?" and "What ought to be done about it?"

Third, is the vast appreciation which the students feel for their surroundings. They are overcome with the beauty of the campus and the simple luxury of the college rooms given over for their use. They enjoy the grass, the stars, and all the other attributes of the campus which the winter student is too busy to enjoy.

And fourth, there is the experimental method of teaching. The teachers and the students confer together in an attempt to discover what the course shall include and how it shall be taught with the greatest benefit to all. The plan this last year was to divide the school up into six little schools, and these six into still smaller units. The girls were placed in a unit according to their background of reading and education. Each girl was, therefore, able to establish herself in her own element. In this way it was easier for the teachers to reach every girl personally and thereby make greater progress. It was found through test that it was not impossible for a girl to make from

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two to three years' progress in the eight months. One girl made six years' advancement in the short eight months.

Influence Extends Beyond School.
When these workers go back to their jobs they carry with them into the factories and shops the interest in industrial problems which they have acquired by their training at the summer school. Some help in legislative work, one established a public library in her home town which had never had a library before; some continue their studying in night classes, and 74 have started workers' classes, which they teach themselves.

As we expand, said Miss Smith, we hope to be able to have more and more interest in the work of educating these working girls shown by college women throughout the country. The school is always glad for the name of anyone who would offer a scholarship for the use of one of these girls, who, each year, give up two months' wages in order to attend the school.

FRENCH CLUB

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

... of alphabet; and so on. Each time that the scientists pointed out a weakness in what had been found new remains were dug up to remedy the difficulty. All this was very suspicious. The proof, however, is by no means final. Perhaps the trial will establish things one way or the other on a conclusive basis. M. Montauzan, however, was content to draw two morals from the whole affair. First: A scientist who makes a mistake should not for that reason be condemned as unworthy of his profession, or his really valuable contributions be subjected to doubt. Science advances by its mistakes. Second, M. Montauzan pointed out the folly of allowing a discussion between scientists to become so embittered, so absolutely unscientific, in fact. The disputants, ably seconded by the press, have accused each other mutually of bad faith, and practically come to blows over this incident which is after all a mere matter of opinion.

LAST RALLY NOISY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

answered by going back to Alexander Hamilton, who was instrumental in establishing a centralized form of government, and stopped the petty warfare over the tariff.

What Smith Can Do for Wets.
Mr. Sherley was then asked about the Prohibition plank of the Democratic platform and replied with some vigor that although Mr. Hughes says that the Constitution cannot be amended until the Volstead act has been enforced, he believes that the people do not want to wait any longer for enforcement which does not seem in the immediate offing. Smith cannot amend the Constitution, but he can appeal to the American people and his election will be taken as voicing the

general desire for wanting the amendment changed.

In response to another question by Dr. Fenwick, Mr. Sherley went on to answer the charge that the Democrats are not in sympathy with business. This may be true, but it is a well-known fact that the Federal Reserve act was held up by a wrangle in a Republican Congress and was not put through until Wilson had his party behind him. And furthermore there have been no panics since the Federal Reserve act went into effect. This system of decentralized city banks carried gone through by any nation, the world war, and brought us out the greatest as through one of the greatest crisis ever banking nation of the day.

Mr. Sherley Demonstrates Diplomacy.
The real excitement of the evening was then set in motion by an element so deeply opposed to the *posse* type of Congressman oratory, and so favorable toward the "new thought" principles of the Republican speaker that a storm immediately arose on all sides, from all parties. But we are too ladylike to indulge in stampedes. Instead we cooled our spirits by adjourning to the Commons Room, so that the stage could be set up for the *Beggars Opera*. Everyone felt invigorated by the fresh air and prepared for a counter-attack. But the further debate was not even triangular. It consisted mainly in informative answers given by Mr. Sherley in response to doubtful questions put by Mrs. Morehead. We wish to congratulate Mr. Sherley. He is an excellent diplomat, as well as an excellent politician.

Calendar

Friday, November 10—Hockey: Bryn Mawr vs. Swarthmore.
Saturday, November 10—Hockey: Bryn Mawr vs. P. C. C.
Sunday, November 11—Armistice Day: Bryn Mawr League Meeting at 7:30 in the Music Room.
Monday, November 12—Armistice Day speech by Dr. Fenwick in Chapel.
Wednesday, November 14—Dr. John Watson will speak in Goodhart Hall at 8:15 P. M., under the auspices of the Undergraduate Association.

Interclass Hockey Is

Good But Not Thrilling

The first interclass hockey games of the season were played on Monday afternoon. No very startling standard of play was produced by any of the four teams; the remarkable feature was the high fighting pitch achieved by all. Both the games were hard-fought, up-and-tuck affairs. Indeed, the players became so excited that they forgot rules, stick-work, strategy, forgot everything, in fact, except the ball. "The naughty little, haughty little white hockey ball; you slam it, and you damn it, but you hit not at all!" Some one somewhere, once said this about golf, but it applies equally to Monday's hockey.

The freshmen won from the Seniors with a 3-2 score. The Seniors were unfortunately without Becky Wills, the chief dynamic factor in their offense. Thus they played almost wholly a defensive game, and a good unquenchable defensive game. The Freshmen played much better hockey and fully deserved their victory. Moore, Crane and Woodward were their most outstanding players.

In the other game the Juniors fought hard to gain a 2-2 tie against the far stronger Sophomore team. The Junior team is rather shot this season. They have a few star players, but they have not got a good, all-around team. Whereas the Sophomore class is blessed with what is known as a team somewhat heterogeneous in composition.

R. Cross to Attend Conference

Rosamund Cross, '29, the president of the Self-Government Association will attend the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Conference at New Haven next week as the representative of the undergraduates. Josephine Young, '28, will represent the class which has just graduated. The conference meets in a different town each year; last year the conference was at Richmond. This year George Baker's class in dramatics will put on a play to entertain the alumnae in the course of their deliberations.

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